



Not a great long story, but just a few plain facts that mean money to you, if you take heed. Our line of new Fall and Winter Cheviots, Cassimeres and Thibets is too large; in order to turn the woollens into cash, we offer special inducements.

Suitings that were \$18 and \$20 go now

**Suit to Order,
\$15.00.**

Suitings that were \$22 and \$25 go now

**Suit to Order,
\$20.00.**

We will be pleased to show you the assortment, whether you wish to purchase or not.

**Morton C. Stout
& Co.
TAILORS,
704 East Main Street.
Frank Mareck, Manager.**

SOCIETY.

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

life, observations and experiences gathered in foreign lands.

Miss Tallaferra is a delightful hostess. It is proposed to make these afternoons thoroughly informal and enjoyable and to make them a center through which the influence of art culture may broaden and grow in the community.

Personal Mention.

Miss Elizabeth C. Christian, who has been the guest of Miss Anne Lee at "The Rochambeau," Norfolk, Va., left there Thursday with her uncle, Mr. Edmund Christian, for a short stay in New York.

Mrs. T. B. Head and Miss Lucy Eastman, of Nashville, Tenn., are guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. R. L. Smith. Mrs. Head will be remembered as Miss Ida Ford, of Richmond, quite a beautiful girl.

Miss Rebecca Smith, who has been the guest of Miss Nannie Grigg, has returned to her home in Rappahannock.

After a lengthy sojourn at the World's Fair and charming visits to friends in Kansas City, Port Leavenworth, Asheville, N. C.; Pendleton and Spartanburg, S. C., Miss Mary Weston arrived in Richmond yesterday, where she was gladly welcomed by many friends.

Miss Sue K. Gordon has returned to Richmond and reorganized her whist club, which met in her home last Thursday evening. Mrs. C. E. Doyle and Miss Florence Tyler were the winners on that occasion. The next meeting of the club will be with Miss Gordon Monday evening.

Miss Bessie Manch, of Norfolk, and Miss Edna Boyce, of Nelson county, are visiting friends at No. 54 East Leigh Street.

Mrs. Levin Joyner has returned from

a month's visit to her mother in New York.

Mrs. Barton Grundy is spending some time with friends in Newark, N. J.

Miss Lavinia Thomas entertained a number of her little friends beautifully at the Chesterfield last week.

Mrs. James D. Patton was the hostess of her whist club Thursday evening.

Mrs. Granville Valentine gave a lovely supper in honor of Miss Margaret McGuire that was one of the prettiest occasions of last week.

Mrs. Claude A. Swanson is visiting Mrs. Cunningham Hall, who gave a supper to a few intimate friends of her sister, Mrs. Swanson will remain in Richmond a few days longer before joining her husband in Washington for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Beth Lorton, of New York, who have been at the Jefferson Hotel, were the recipients of many attentions from their Richmond friends. Mrs. Thomas Bolling, Jr., gave a 5 o'clock tea in their honor.

Miss Oley Minor has returned from a pleasant visit to Miss Gordon, of Southampton county.

Mrs. Alex. Robertson, of Staunton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hunter Holmes McGuire.

Mr. W. H. Parrish has gone to Europe to remain there some months.

Miss Nannie B. Winston has left for London, via San Francisco, to spend the winter. Miss Winston has been engaged to do some work for the Philadelphia North American.

Miss Mary Milner will give a full dress cotillon at the Jefferson Club on the evening of December 10th, in honor of Miss Flora Chase, of New York, who is her guest.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Brauer have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary June, to Mr. Joseph Milner.

HE SAYS JAPAN IS MISREPRESENTED

(Continued from First Page.)

permit and proceeded to the battleground, while others, losing both patience and temper, returned to their respective countries with anything but friendly feelings for this Island Empire. When this latter class write of Japan that acrimony and adverse criticism should generally flow from their pens is only to say that they are human, but some seem to be going entirely too far, if we are to judge by their persistency in misrepresenting facts.

Cites Instances.

In American papers an article was recently published on "Savagery in War," in which Japan was severely criticized. Her methods, too, have been characterized as "barbarous," and I dare say they have been, for any warfare is nothing short of barbarous. Still I believe that Japan has acted throughout as humanely as any nation ever did in a great life and death struggle. And this article and these severe strictures that permeated it were all based upon the reports of a certain Prince Radzivil, who was for a while shut up in Port Arthur, and who, on making his escape, hastened to America to try to regain the sympathy of the people of the United States for his own country. Recount the various incidents of the present awful struggle, and where is it we find "savagery" committed against innocent merchantmen and other non-combatants? How about the Russian atrocity, that has shocked the whole civilized world and stirred the British nation to a fearful white heat?

In an article that shows manifest traces of having emanated from the mind of one of those unfortunate war correspondents who never got any nearer the field of operations than Tokyo and returned to the States in a fit of anger and disgust, we find the following paragraph: "It is realized now also that no fair resources available at the point of contact were concerned, Russia was at a disadvantage at the beginning of the war and has continued in that condition." How about the facts? Russia had been attacking Japan and provisions for some years past. At the outbreak she certainly had more men on the field. For years past Russia had been constructing tremendous defense works at various places. Port Arthur is the result of ten years of unabated engineering energy. So that Japan's enemy, except in the last battle, has had to act only in the defensive. The last great battle, that of Shimo, is the only one that has been fought with both armies in the open. On that occasion it is acknowledged by the government reports of both countries that Kurapatkin had a few thousand more men at the beginning of that fatal battle, but he lost them and sustained over 50,000 casualties, as against 15,000 dead and wounded on the side of the victors.

But here is a statement published in America about the relative size of the two fleets at the beginning of the struggle: "The Japanese fleet on the spot was much stronger than that of the Russians." Here are the facts: "Russia had seven battleships, Japan's six, and nine cruisers of 6,000 tons and upwards against Japan's eight." In second-class fighting material Japan was a little stronger, but the writer does not know the exact figures. From the first we were considered about equal, but even Japan's most sincere well wishers feared that the other fleet was slightly superior. If this war has done nothing else it has revealed the bold bluff game of the great northern power, making strenuous aggressive movements and staying power. But notwithstanding all this we find a small army of war correspondents, because of purely personal interests, or supposing or pressing out vengeance on Japan as they sit at home, to defraud her of her chief rights of conquest, and thus to prove once more the old adage: "The pen is mightier than the sword."

Letter From Correspondent.

This communication is already too long, I fear, but it occurs to me that it might be appropriate to give in conclusion a few quotations from a letter of one of the war correspondents who waited patiently until the proper time, and has since been accompanying the third army of occupation. From a war correspondent's pen, it shows the other side of the question as to their treatment, and is only one of a number of similar testimonies. It is addressed to Lieutenant-General Sir William G. Nicholson, Tokyo, Japan.

"Dear General Nicholson,—I have noticed from stray copies of the Japan Times which have reached us here that you have been compelled to deny some stories which have been circulated in Japan regarding the treatment of military attaches and newspaper correspondents in the field with the Japanese armies. While I know nothing about the treatment accorded to correspondents with the first, second or fourth Japanese armies, I am glad to be able to say without a single reservation that the treatment accorded the correspondents with the Third Imperial Japanese Army, in Port Arthur, has been marked throughout with the most unexpected kindness and consideration. We are allowed to go where we like, even into the advanced firing line, and every facility is afforded us to do our work. In addition to this, General Nogi, the commander-in-chief, seems to take an especial interest in our welfare, and never loses an opportunity of showing us that he desires our stay with the army. He commands to be a pleasant and profitable one to us personally. I can only say kind things about our treatment here. . . . You may use this letter in any manner in which you think fit. (Signed) W. Richmond Smith."

Japan is by no means perfect, but it war can ever be conducted in a humane



prices have been cut in half, in other instances prices have been made, irrespective of cost or value, in order to sell this line of merchandise quickly.

Pattern Hats,

Which were \$25 to \$45, none reserved, all of these to go for one

The \$15.00 to \$22.50 line will

Those which were \$9, \$10 and

Our \$6.50, \$7 and \$8 Hats will

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REINACH,

427 East Broad. Next to Fourcureans.

Exquisite Millinery

At Reduced Prices.

WE find that we have entirely too large a stock for this season of year, combined with the lateness of the season compels us to make some tremendous sacrifices to reduce this immense stock of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats. In many cases prices have been cut in half, in other instances prices have been made, irrespective of cost or value, in order to sell this line of merchandise quickly.

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